

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

FOR THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

HINT TO PARENTS.

The writer would not attempt to justify himself; neither would he wish to cast any reflections on others. But rather that we might improve in the government of our families and domestics. For it is presumed that none of us are perfect in this important duty. Eli although a good man was verily guilty in not restraining or governing his children, or family as the word of God directed him; and as the event proved. The obligation of Parents to train up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, never will be disannulled, until God relinquishes his power of commanding and his right of executing punishment for disobedience, which never will be the case. How then can Parents or Masters, go to the house of God, especially on his holy day, with their households; professedly to worship the God of the Sabbath, and feel indifferent, whether their children or servants are in the House of God, or whether they are in their neighbor's gardens, or orchards? unlawfully taking and carrying away those things which are not allowed to be taken, even by the family of the owner. But if they are found in some part of the House of God most of the time of Divine service, the intermission is spent in searching out, the best fruit in orchards, and destroying the vines in gardens.—These things ought not so to be. Every parent and Master will be constrained to acknowledge, with a moments serious reflection upon the positive commands of God; "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy;" "train up a child in the way he should go," and many other commands to the same import. But if there are any who dare thus to violate the laws of God and man, as has been intimated, it will be asked who they are, and to what families do they belong? Happy would it be for the christian professor if none of the above characters were to be found in their families; but lamentable as it may be, it is to be feared, many who have been dedicated to God in the solemn ordinance of baptism, are found in the ranks with those who fear not God, nor regard the laws of man. It is not reasonable that God should shut out the prayers of such parents, when they pray for the conversion of their children and household? We profess to be zealous for the honor of God, and for the due observance of his holy day; we pray that our rulers may take measures to remove a sin from our land by prohibiting the transportation of the mails on the Sabbath, when, many times, they bear important information to the christian. The writer would not be understood to countenance any labor on God's holy day except works of necessity and mercy. His object is to show that in order to be consistent with ourselves, and show our consistency and sincerity to the world, we should first begin at our own households, and bring them into obedience to the commands of God, then we can consistently expect to have some influence on others. Let us resolve by divine assistance, "that as for us, and ours we will serve the Lord." "Judgment must begin at the house of God; and if it first begin with us, what will be the end of them that obey not the Gospel of God." FRIEND.

PROVIDENCE.

Whosoever hath an eye to see, let him open it, and he shall well perceive how careful the Lord is for his children: how desirous to see them profit and grow up to a manly stature in Christ; how loath to have them any way misled, either by examples of the wicked, or by enticements of the world, and by provocation of the flesh, or by any other means forcibly to deceive them, and likely to estrange their hearts from God. God is not at that point with us, that he careth not whether we sink or swim. No, he hath written our names in the palm of his hand, in the signet upon his fingers are we graven; in sentences not only of mercy but of judgment also are we remembered; he never denounceth judgment against the wicked, but he maketh some proviso for his children, as it were for some certain privileged persons. He never speaketh of godless men, but he adjoineth words of comfort, or admonition, or exhortation, whereby we are moved to rest or settle our hearts on him. Do we not see what shift God doth make for Lot and his family, lest the fiery destruction of the wicked should overtake him? Over-night the angels make inquiry what sons and daughters, or sons-in-law, what wealth and substance he had. They charged him to carry out all. God seemed to stand in a kind of fear lest something or other should be left behind. Was there ever any father thus careful to save his children from the flame? and even when Lot, being so far off from a cheerful and willing heart to do whatsoever is commanded him for his own weal, begins to reason

the matter, as if God had mistaken one place for another, sending him to the hill, when salvation was in the city.—"Here is a city hard by, a small thing: oh let me escape thither." Well, God is contented to yield to any condition; "Haste thee, save thee there; for I can do nothing till thou come thither." He could do nothing? Not because of the weakness of his strength, (for who is like the Lord in power?) but because the greatness of his mercy, which would not suffer him to lift up his arm against that city, nor to pour out his wrath upon that place, where his righteous servant had a fancy to remain and desire to dwell. Oh the depth of the riches of the mercy and love of God.—Hooker.

POLITICAL.

THE CUTTING MASTER TURNED FIDDLER!!

Aug. 13, 1830.

MR. HERRICK—Dear Sir, You doubtless saw in the Portland Advertiser this spring, an account of a singular mode of electioneering last year, by one who traversed the western part of this county in the character of a "Cutting Master," professing to be a Tailor. He pretends to be from Readfield, and is probably employed by the "Delia Bodge" & "Expositor" clan, to retail slander against our excellent Governor, at so much a week.

Having discovered that he was advertised in the Portland Advertiser, as a "Cutting Master," he now appears in this place, in the character of a "Fiddler," and says he will not set up a cutting school in this place, in the character of a Fiddler; and says he will not set up a cutting school in a place where there is a Jackson Tailor! Last year he travelled on foot, this year he travels with the same gig, with which the famous John Smith of Readfield passed through this town a short time before he entered. He and Smith are telling the same story they did last year about this time, respecting Gov. Hunt, i.e. that he will have very few votes in Readfield, his own town! The Fiddler, alias Cutting Master, has invented some new stories. He called at a store in town yesterday, and declared that Gov. Hunt drank New-England Rum!! and that he was so poor, that he could not procure clothes decent to wear when on his official duties!!!

This is the substance of this miserable creature's new vamped electioneering story about Gov. Hunt; what new falsehoods he may be taught to retail in other towns, I know not, but will apprise you of them as fast as I learn them.

The Fiddler alias Cutting Master calls himself, I believe, JUNKINS; and he will make a tour probably, through our interior villages, in the capacity of Fiddler to such as are fond of fun and frolic; and Cutting Master to such as are simple enough to be caught between his shears. Among strangers he has art enough not to introduce politics; but takes great care to hail from Readfield; and uses every artifice to elicit their inquiries respecting Governor Hunt, who is known to reside there. It was truly amusing to witness his cool headed villainy, in the art by which he concealed his designs, to murder the character of one of the most amiable and estimable men society produces, and one of the best Governors that has ever honored the chair of this State; I say amusing, because his slanders had no effect in this place, he having tried the same game last year, with little effect, as our votes declared.

Presuming this creature is a fair specimen of hundreds of Jackson runners now scouring our new villages, where the means of political information are not so generally diffused, I thought proper to write you and request you if you think proper, to notify the public of the facts herein contained, as you know I am not accustomed to writing for the public eye.

Yours with respect.
[Instead of "notifying the public of the facts" contained in the foregoing, we publish the whole letter, verbatim; it being from a highly respected correspondent, whose veracity no one ever dared to question. We see nothing improper in the letter and hope our correspondent will think with us, that the public are entitled not only to the truth, but to the whole truth in such cases.]
We had thought, that the "Bodge" and "Expositor" faction, had tried every art to elect Mr. Smith; but we had little thought they would ever attempt to fiddle him into office.
Editor of Wiscasset Citizen.]
[Since the above was put in type, we learn that the Bodge therein described, was a few weeks since, "ambling and prattling scandal" in Troy, in Walde County, and its adjacent towns. In the beginning of this week he was in Danville or Minot. In addition to his other business, he offers to sell recipes for making shoe blacking. Jacksonites! Have ye no shame?

FROM THE CHEROKEE PHOENIX.

Address of the "Committee and Council of the Cherokee nation in General Council convened" to the people of the United States.

Some months ago a delegation was appointed by the constituted authorities of the Cherokee nation, to repair to the City of Washington, and, in behalf of this nation, to lay before the Government of the United States such representations, as should seem most likely to secure to us a people that protection, aid, and good neighborhood, which had been so often promised to us, and of which we stand in great need. Soon after their arrival in the City they presented to Congress a petition from our National Council, asking for the interposition of that body in our behalf, especially with reference to the laws of Georgia, which were suspended in a most terrifying manner over a large part of our population, and protesting in the most decided terms against the operation of these laws. In the course of the winter they presented petitions to Congress, signed by more than four thousand of our citizens, including probably more than nineteen twentieths, and for ought we can tell ninety nine hundredth of the adult males of the nation (our white population being about sixteen thousand,) pleading with the assembled representatives of the American people, that the solemn engagements between their fathers and our fathers may be preserved, as they have been till recently, in full force and continued operation; asking, in a word, for protection against threatened usurpation, and for a faithful execution of a guaranty, which is perfectly plain in its meaning, has been repeatedly and rigidly enforced in our favor, and has received the sanction of the government of the United States for nearly forty years.

More than a year ago we were officially given to understand by the Secretary of War that the President could not protect us against the laws of Georgia. This information was entirely unexpected; as it went upon the principle that treaties made between the United States and the Cherokee Nation have no power to withstand the legislation of separate States; and of course, that they have no efficacy whatever, but leave our people to the mercy of the neighboring whites, whose supposed interests would be promoted by our expulsion, or extermination. It would be impossible to describe the sorrow, which effected our minds, on learning that the Chief Magistrate of the United States had come to this conclusion, that all his illustrious predecessors had held intercourse with us on principles which could not be sustained; that they had made promises of vital importance to us, which could not be fulfilled—promises made hundreds of times, in almost every conceivable manner,—often in form of solemn treaties, sometimes in letters written by the Chief Magistrate with his own hand, very often in letters written by the Secretary of War under his direction, sometimes orally by the President and the Secretary to our chiefs, and frequently and always, both orally and in writing, by the Agent of the United States residing among us, whose most important business it was to see the guaranty of the United States faithfully executed.

Soon after the war of the Revolution, as we have learned from our fathers, the Cherokees looked upon the promises of the white with great distrust and suspicion; but the frank and magnanimous conduct of Gen. Washington did much to allay these feelings. The perseverance of successive Presidents, and especially of Mr. Jefferson, in the same course of policy, and in the constant assurance that our country should remain inviolate, except so far as we voluntarily ceded it, nearly banished anxiety in regard to encroachments from the whites. To this result the aid which we received from the United States in the attempts of our people to become civilized, and the kind efforts of benevolent societies, have greatly contributed. Of late years, however, much solicitude was occasioned among our people by the claims of Georgia.—This solicitude arose from an apprehension, that by an extreme impetuosity, threats, and other undue influence, a treaty would be made, which should cede the territory and thus compel the inhabitants to remove. But it never occurred to us for a moment, that without any new treaty, without any assent of our rulers and people, without even a pretended compact, and against our vehement and unanimous protestations, we should be delivered over to the discretion of those who had declared by a legislative act, that they wanted the Cherokee lands and would have them.

Finding that relief could not be obtained from the Chief Magistrate, and not doubting that our claim to protection was just, we made our application to Congress.—During four long months our delegation waited, at the doors of the National Legislature of the United States

and the people at home, in the most painful suspense, to learn in what manner our application would be answered; and, now that Congress has adjourned, on the very day before the date fixed by Georgia for the extension of her oppressive laws over the greater part of our country, the distressing intelligence has been received that we have received no answer at all; and no department of the Government has assured us, that we are to receive the desired protection. But just at the close of the session, an act was passed, by which half a million of dollars was appropriated towards effecting a removal of Indians; and we have great reason to fear that the influence of this act, will be brought to bear most injuriously upon us. The passage of this act is certainly understood by the representatives of Georgia as abandoning us to the oppressive and cruel measures of the State, and as sanctioning the opinion that treaties with Indians do not restrain State Legislation. We are informed by those, who are competent to judge, that the recent act does not admit of such construction; but that the passage of it, under the actual circumstances of the controversy, will be considered as sanctioning the pretensions of Georgia; there is too much reason to fear.

Thus have we realized with heavy heart, that our supplication has not been heard; that the protection heretofore experienced is now to be withheld; that the guaranty, in consequence of which our fathers laid aside their arms and ceded the best portions of their country, means nothing; and that we must either emigrate to an unknown region & leave the pleasant land to which we have the strongest attachments, or submit to the legislation of a State, which has already made our people out laws, and enacted that any Cherokee, who shall endeavor to prevent the selling of his country shall be imprisoned in the Penitentiary of Georgia not less than four years. To our countrymen, this has been melancholy intelligence, and with the most bitter disappointment has it been received.

But in the midst of our sorrows we do not forget our obligations to our friends and benefactors. It was with sensations of inexpressible joy, that we have learned, that the voice of thousands, in many parts of the United States, has been raised in our behalf, and the numerous memorials offered in our favor, in both houses of Congress. To those numerous friends, who have thus sympathized with us in our low estate, we tender our grateful acknowledgments. In pleading our cause, they have pleaded the cause of the poor and defenceless thro'out the world. Our special thanks are due, however, to those honorable men, who so ably and eloquently asserted our rights, in both branches of the national legislature. Their efforts will be appreciated wherever the merits of this question shall be known; and we cannot but think, that they have secured for themselves a permanent reputation among the disinterested advocates of humanity, equal rights, justice and good faith. We even cherish the hope, that these efforts, seconded and followed by others of a similar character, will yet be available, so far as to mitigate our suffering, if not to effect our entire deliverance.

Before we close this address, permit us to state what we conceive to be our relation with the United States. After the peace of 1783, the Cherokees were an independent people; absolutely so, as much as any people on earth. They had been allies to Great Britain, and as a faithful ally took a part in the colonial war on her side. They had placed themselves under her protection, and had they, without cause, declared hostility against their protector, and had the colonies been subdued, what might not have been their fate? But her power on this continent was broken. She acknowledged the independence of the United States, and made peace. The Cherokees therefore stood alone; and, in these circumstances, continued the war. They were then under no obligations to the United States any more than to Great Britain, France or Spain. The United States never subjugated the Cherokees; on the contrary, our fathers remained in possession of their country, and with arms in their hands.

The people of the United States sought a peace; and, in 1785, the treaty of Hopewell was formed, by which the Cherokees came under the protection of the United States, and submitted to such limitations of sovereignty as are mentioned in that instrument. None of these limitations, however, effected, in the slightest degree, their rights of self-government and inviolate territory.—The citizens of the United States had no right of passage through the Cherokee country till the year 1791, and then only in one direction, and by an express treaty stipulation. When the Federal Constitution was adopted, the treaty of Hopewell was confirmed, with all other

treaties as the Supreme law of the land. In 1791, the treaty of Holston was made, by which, the sovereignty of the Cherokees was qualified as follows: The Cherokees acknowledged themselves to be under the protection of the United States, and of no other sovereign. They engaged that they would not hold any treaty with a foreign power, with any separate state of the Union, or with individuals. They agreed that the United States should have the exclusive right of regulating their trade; that the citizens of the United States should have a right of way in one direction through the Cherokee country; and that if an Indian should do injury to a citizen of the United States he should be delivered up to be tried and punished. A cession of lands was also made to the United States. On the other hand, the United States paid a sum of money; offered protection; engaged to punish citizens of the United States, who should do any injury to the Cherokees; abandoned white settlers on Cherokee lands to the discretion of the Cherokees; stipulated that white men should not hunt on these lands, nor even enter the country without a passport; and gave a solemn guaranty of all Cherokee lands not ceded. This treaty is the basis of all subsequent compacts; and in none of them are the relations of the parties at all changed.

The Cherokees have always fulfilled their engagements. They have never reclaimed those portions of sovereignty, which they surrendered by the treaties of Hopewell and Holston. These portions were surrendered for the purpose of obtaining the guaranty which was recommended to them as the great equivalent. Had they refused to comply with their engagements, there is no doubt the U. States would have enforced a compliance. Is the duty of fulfilling engagements on the other side less binding than it would be, if the Cherokees had the power of enforcing their just claims?

The people of the United States will have the fairness to reflect, that all the treaties between them and the Cherokees were made, at the solicitation, and for the benefit, of the whites; that valuable considerations were given for every stipulation, on the part of the United States; that it is impossible to reinstate the parties in their former situations; that there are now hundreds of thousands of citizens of the U. States residing upon lands ceded by the Cherokees in these very treaties; and that our people have trusted their country to the guaranty of the U. States. If this guaranty fails them, in what can they trust, and where can they look for protection?

We are aware that some persons suppose it will be for our advantage to move beyond the Mississippi. We think otherwise. Our people universally think otherwise. Thinking it would be fatal to their interests, they have almost to a man sent their memorial to Congress, deprecating the necessity of a removal.—This question was distinctly before their minds when they signed their memorial. Not an adult person can be found, who has not an opinion on the subject, and if the people were to understand distinctly that they could be protected against the laws of the neighboring States, there is probably not an adult person in the nation, who would think it best to remove; though possibly a few might emigrate individually. There are doubtless many, who would flee to an unknown country, however beset with dangers, privations and sufferings, rather than be sentenced to spend six years in a Georgia prison for advising one of their neighbors not to betray his country. And there are others who could not think of living as outlaws in their native land, exposed to numberless vexations, and excluded from being parties or witnesses in a court of justice. It is incredible that Georgia should ever have enacted the oppressive laws, to which reference is here made unless she had supposed that something extremely terrific in its character was necessary in order to make the Cherokees willing to remove. We are not willing to remove; and it could be brought to this extremity, it would be not by argument, not because our judgment was dissatisfied, not because our condition will be improved; but only because we cannot endure to be deprived of our national and individual rights and subjected to a process of intolerable oppression.

We wish to remain on the land of our fathers. We have a perfect and original right to claim without interruption or molestation. The treaties with us, and laws of the United States made in pursuance of treaties, guaranty our residence, and our privileges, and secure us against intruders. Our only request is, that these treaties may be fulfilled, and these laws executed.

But if we are compelled to leave our country, we see nothing but ruin before us. The country west of the Arkansas territory is unknown to us. From what we can learn of it, we have no prepossessions in its favor. All the inviting

of it. I believe are pre-occupied by various Indian nations, to which it had been assigned. They would regard us as intruders, and look upon us, with an evil eye. The far greater part of that region is, beyond all controversy, badly supplied with wood and water; and no Indian tribe can live as agriculturists without these articles. All our neighbors, in case of removal, though crowded into our near vicinity, would speak a language totally different from ours, and practice different customs. The original possessors of that region are now wandering savages, lurking for prey in the neighborhood. They have always been at war, and would be easily tempted to turn their arms against peaceful emigrants. Were the country to which we are urged much better than it is represented to be, and were it free from the objections which we have made to it, still it is not the land of our birth, nor of our affections. It contains neither the scenes of our childhood, nor the graves of our fathers.

The removal of families to a new country, even under the most favorable auspices, and when the spirits are sustained by pleasing visions of the future, is attended with such depression of mind and sinking of heart. This is the case, when the removal is a matter of decided preference, and when the persons concerned are in early youth or vigorous manhood. Judge then, what must be the circumstances of a removal, when a whole community, embracing persons of all classes and every description, from the infant to the man of extreme old age, the sick, the blind, the lame, the improvident, the reckless, the desperate, as well as the prudent,—the considerate, the industrious, are compelled to remove by odious and intolerable vexations and persecutions brought upon them in the forms of law, when all will agree only in this, that they have been cruelly robbed of their country, in violation of the most solemn compacts, which it is possible for communities to form with each other; and that, if they should make themselves comfortable in their residence they have nothing to expect hereafter but to be the victims of a future legalized robbery!

Such we deem, and are absolutely certain, will be the feelings of the whole Cherokee people, if they are forcibly compelled by the laws of Georgia to remove; and with these feelings, how is it possible that we should pursue our present course of improvement, or avoid sinking into utter despondency? We have been called a poor, ignorant, and degraded people. We certainly are not rich; nor have we ever boasted of our knowledge, or our moral or intellectual elevation. But there is not a man within our limits so ignorant as not to know that he has a right to live on the land of his fathers, in the possession of his immemorial privileges, and that this right has been acknowledged and guaranteed by the United States; nor is there a man so degraded as not to feel a keen sense of injury, on being deprived of this right and driven into exile.

It is under a sense of the most pungent feelings that we make this, perhaps our last appeal to the good people of the United States. It cannot be that the community we are addressing, remarkable for its intelligence and religious sensibilities, and preeminent for its devotion to the rights of man, will lay aside this appeal without considering that we stand in need of its sympathy and commiseration. We know that to the Christian and the Philanthropist the voice of our multiplied sorrows and fiery trials will not appear as an idle tale. In our own land, on our own soil, and in our own dwellings, which we reared for our wives and for our little ones, when there was peace on our mountains and in our valleys, we are encountering troubles which cannot but try our very souls. But shall we, on account of these troubles, forsake our beloved country? Shall we be compelled by a civilized and Christian people, with whom we have lived in perfect peace for the last forty years, and for whom we have willingly bled in war, to bid a final adieu to our houses, our farms, our streams and our beautiful forests? No. We are still firm. We intend still to cling, with our wonted affection, to the land which gave us birth, and which, every day of our lives, brings to us new and stronger ties of attachment. We appeal to the judge of all the earth, who will finally award us justice, and to the good sense of the American people, whether we are intruders upon the land of others. Our consciences bear us witness that we are the invaders of no man's rights—we have robbed no man's territory—we have usurped no man's authority, nor have we deprived any one of his unalienable privileges. How then shall we indirectly confess the right of another people to our land by leaving it forever? On the soil which contains the ashes of our beloved men we wish to live—on this soil we wish to die.

We entreat those to whom the foregoing paragraphs are addressed, to remember the great law of love,—“Do to others as ye would that others should do to you.” Let them remember that of all nations on the earth, they are under the greatest obligations to obey this law. We pray them to remember that, for the

sake of principle, their forefathers were compelled to leave, therefore driven from the old world, and that the winds of persecution wafted them over the great waters and landed them on the shores of the new world, when the Indian was the sole lord and proprietor of these extensive domains—Let them remember in what way they were received by the savage of America, when power was in his hand, and his ferocity could not be restrained by any human arm. We urge them to bear in mind, that those who would now ask of them a cup of cold water, and a spot of earth, a portion of their own patrimonial possessions, on which to live and die in peace, are the descendants of those, whose origin, as inhabitants of North America, history and tradition are alike insufficient to reveal. Let them bring to remembrance all these facts, and they cannot, and we are sure, they will not fail to remember, and sympathize with us in these our trials and sufferings.

LEWIS ROSS, President Committee.

James Daniel, David Vann, Richard Taylor, Samuel Ward, Daniel Griffin, Jun. Alex. M'Daniel, John Timson, Goring Snake, Speaker of the Council.—Charles Reese, Chu-nu-Gee, Laugh-at-Mush, Turtle, Moses Parris, Selim Fellow, De-gah-le-in-Ge, Tah lah-Doo, White Path, Dah-ye-Ske, Jos. Vann, Edward Gunter, John Baldrige, Geo. Sanders, James Hamilton, Thomas Foreman, W. S. Coody, Clerk. James Bigbey, Deer-in-the-Water, Sleeping Rabbit, Bark, Chaleowab, Walking Stick, J. R. Daniel, Situate, Robbin, Nah-hoo-Lah, Ne gah-We, John Ridge, Clerk of the Council.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

ELECTION, MONDAY, SEPT. 13.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JONATHAN G. HUNTON.

Opinion of the neighbors of Gov. Hunton, expressed at the last election.

Readfield (his resid.)	257	for H.	32	for Smith.
Mount Vernon	221		17	
Hallowell	463		83	
Sidney	190		40	
Fayette	163		15	
Wayne	127		13	
Winthrop	280		42	

FOR THE STATE SENATE.

OXFORD COUNTY.

GEORGE FRENCH,

JAMES OSGOOD.

Representative to Congress.

HON. REUEL WASHBURN.

County Treasurer.

HENRY RUST, ESQ.

COUNTY OF YORK.

JOHN BODWELL,

ABIAH USHER, JR.

NATHAN D. APPLETON.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

SYMS GARDNER,

JAMES DRUMMOND,

ELISHA HARDING,

CARLETON DOLE.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

SANFORD KINGSBURY,

ASHER HINDS,

ELIJAH MORSE.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

SAMUEL EASTMAN.

HANCOCK AND WALDO COUNTIES.

JOSHUA W. HATHAWAY,

THOMAS SAWYER.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

MOSES FULLER.

COUNTY OF PENOBSCOT.

JOHN WILKINS.

JACKSON NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

JUDGE SMITH.

Opinion of his neighbors expressed at the last election.

Wiscasset (his resid.)	86	for Smith	189	for H.
Alna	7		99	
Woolwich	10		78	
Waldoboro'	76		242	
Edgecomb	45		82	
New Castle	14		106	

CUMBERLAND CONVENTION.

Agreeable to previous notice the delegates of the people of Cumberland County met in Convention in Rev. Mr. Peckham's Meeting-House, in Gray, August 17th, 1830.

The Convention was called to order by Gen. JOHN K. SMITH, of Portland, who nominated DAVID NELSON, of New Gloucester, as Chairman; and he was thereupon unanimously chosen.

REUBEN MITCHELL and CHARLES WELD, were chosen Secretaries.

Voted, That Rev. Mr. Peckham be requested to address the Throne of Grace, and that the delegation from Gray be requested to communicate this vote, and request his attendance.

The delegates retired, and in a few minutes Mr. Peckham came in and offered up a fervent and appropriate prayer.

Voted, That Messrs. Bradbury, Paine and Harrod, be a committee to receive the credentials of members and report to the Convention what towns are represented.

The Committee to receive the creden-

tials of members reported 308 delegates present, representing every town in the county except Baldwin.

Voted, That those gentlemen present, not returned as delegates, who shall be added to the lists from the different towns by the delegates of their respective towns be members of this Convention.

Voted, That a Committee be selected to nominate suitable persons as Senators from this County, a Representative to Congress from this District, and a county Treasurer;—and that the Delegates from each town select one individual to be placed upon that Committee, except the town of Portland, which shall be allowed *g.*

Voted, That Messrs. James Brooks, Osgood Bradbury, Joseph S. Jewett, Jabez C. Woodman, Ebenezer Wells, John Perley, and Daniel T. Pierce, be a committee to prepare an address and resolutions to be presented to this Convention.

Voted, That this meeting be adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON.—Met according to adjournment.

Resolved, That we have unshaken confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of our worthy Chief Magistrate.

JONATHAN G. HUNTON; that we cordially unite with the Republican party in his nomination for the office of Governor the ensuing political year; and that we will use all fair and honorable means to secure his re-election.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the political course of those Senators and Representatives in the last Legislature, who so decidedly, constitutionally, and effectually resisted the Jackson Party, in all their efforts “to disorganize” the government, and to reduce the State to anarchy.

Resolved, That we are warmly attached to the union of the States, and to support it “we mutually pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor,” and that we are alarmed to hear men high in office and character in the southern States openly advocating a separation.

Resolved, That in the words of Jefferson, “We are all federalists, we are all republicans;” (that is we are all supporters of the rights of States, the rights of the people, the Union of the States, and the union of the People.) *But none of us are monarchists or Jackson-men, for we scorn to be slaves.*

THE SENTENCE OF KNAPP.

Mr. Dexter's closing argument in defence of the prisoner occupied about four hours and a half, which the Register says was an ingenious and masterly performance. Mr. Webster's close on the part of the Government occupied eight hours. Upon this performance the same paper remarks, “that it was powerful, eloquent and conclusive, beyond anything we ever heard in a Court of Justice, and was undoubtedly one of the greatest efforts of the great mind of this distinguished Lawyer and Statesman.”

After the verdict of the jury had been returned, the Attorney General moved the Court, that sentence of death conformable to the law, be pronounced against the prisoner.

Judge Putnam then addressed the prisoner in these words—“Have you aught to say why sentence of Death should not now be pronounced against you?”

He replied with great firmness and energy as follows:

“I have only to say, that I am innocent of the charge which has been brought against me—and I now declare to the world, that I shall die innocent of the charge for which I am to suffer.”

Judge Putnam then addressed him as follows:—

“**JOHN FRANCIS KNAPP,**

You have been indicted for the crime of Murder—and upon your arraignment have pleaded that you are not guilty—and put yourself upon God and your Country for trial. Able and learned Counsel have been at your request assigned by the Court to assist you in your defence. Your case has been committed to a very intelligent and impartial jury, selected by yourself, who have for six days patiently and attentively listened to the evidence and the argument.—All that learning and industry, fidelity and talents could suggest, has been urged in vain in your defence. The truth has prevailed—and the jury of your country have established your guilt—the Court is satisfied with their verdict, and you come now to receive the sentence of the Law.

Before we proceed to that last and painful duty, we are desirous of doing you all the good in our power, by awakening your mind to a consideration of the awful doom which awaits you.—Would to God that any thing we could say would have the effect of softening your heart, and of leading you to sincere contrition and repentance.

The horrible murder of which you have been convicted, stands in bold relief and deformity in the history of crime.

The victim of your ferocity in a few years, according to the course of nature,

would have sunk into his grave in peace, but for the thirst for gain which corroded the hearts of those who conspired against his life. He was living in the midst of as peaceful a community as exists upon the earth, surrounded by his relations and friends upon whom he had lavished his bounty. In the stillness of the night, while he rested his aged limbs upon the bed, while he was in the arms of sleep, in his own house, in the centre of this populous town, the assassin of your procurement committed the deed of death, while you, in the judgment of the law, were present and aiding him in the fact.

The circumstances attending the conspiracy, exhibit a cool, deliberate design to take the life of the victim, merely for the sake of gain. There was no other passion to be gratified.

The conspirators were all young.—They were connected with respectable families. They were born, and reared and educated among us. They had the means of living within their own control, if they had pursued the course of honesty and industry.

But they forsake this course, and resolve to cut their road to fortune through blood and murder.

Our peaceful city stood aghast at this dreadful deed. The very foundation of our society seemed to be shaken—and the shock was not confined to this vicinity or State, but extended throughout this land.

Suspensions too horrible for utterance were excited in the breasts of reflecting men. The sense of security which the law inspires, was in a great measure lost. No man's house was considered a safe castle—and men seemed for a time disposed to trust to their own arms, rather than to the protection of the Law for their safety.

But there is a Providential watch constantly over us. The murderers have been detected by means as extraordinary as their crime was atrocious. The Assassin has perished by his own hands—and the tremendous punishment for your crime is about to fall upon you.

But there is in these awful events a WARNING VOICE, which speaks to all, and especially to the young, as with the sound of the Earthquake, in every breeze which wafts the news of this horrid tragedy. “Forsake not the ways of Truth, and honest Industry, which leads to honor and Everlasting Life, for the paths of Vice and Profligacy which lead to ignominy and death.”

“Be not deceived by their enticing appearances. At their beginning, the rose buds of hope and passion may appear, but they end in anguish, poverty and destruction.”

Our fervent prayer for you is, that you may be prepared by sincere repentance, to appear before the Judge of all the earth. And we would urge you to apply to those pious men whose duty it is to teach our Holy Religion, to help you with their prayers and instructions during the remaining days which may be allowed you; and may God grant success to their endeavors.

It only remains to us to declare the sentence of the Law—which is, and this Court doth accordingly adjudge,

That you be carried from hence to the prison from whence you came—and from thence to the place of execution—and there be hanged by the neck until you shall be dead. And may god of his infinite grace have mercy upon your soul.

When the Judge was about to pronounce the dreadful sentence, the Court, the Bar, and the whole audience rose.

After pronouncing the last word, the austerity and firmness of the Judge gave way to the feelings of the man: he was most sensibly affected; and his sobs were audible to those who were near him. Many of the audience were equally affected. But the prisoner stood, steadfast and unmoveable—there was not the slightest change of countenance—no tears—and not the least emotion. He appeared like a statue of adamant. When about leaving the bar, where he had received the awful sentence, which doomed him to death on the very next time he would be permitted to leave his gloomy dungeon, he took from his pocket his quid of tobacco, and placed it in his mouth, with as little apparent concern as if he had been the most disinterested spectator of the solemn scene.

The prisoner was remanded, as soon as the sentence was pronounced, and the Court was adjourned to the Second Tuesday of November next, when the trial of Joseph Knapp jun. and George Crowninshield, will take place. Palmer and Leighton, two of the most important witnesses, were recognized to appear at that time.

“**PALMER'S LETTER.**—The following is the letter written by Palmer, and directed to J. J. Knapp, of Salem, which fell into the hands of the father of Knapp, and communicated to the Committee of Vigilance. This was the grand link in the chain of evidence, which developed the whole plot.”

“**BELFAST, May 12, 1830.**

“Dear sir—I have taken the pen at this time to address an utter stranger, and strange as it may seem to you, it is for the purpose of requesting the loan of three hundred and fifty dollars, for

which I can give you no security but my word, and in this case consider it to be sufficient. My call for money at this time is pressing or I would not trouble you; but with that sum I have the prospect of turning it to so much advantage, as to be able to refund it with interest in the course of six months. At all events, I think it will be for your interest to comply with my request, and that immediately; that it not be put off any longer than you receive this. Then set down and enclose me the money with as much despatch as possible, for your own interest. This, sir, is my advice, and if you do not comply with it, the short period between now and November will convince you that you have denied a request, the granting of which will never injure you, the refusal of which will ruin you. Are you surprised at this assertion—rest assured that I make it, reserving to myself the reasons and a series of facts, which are founded on such a bottom as will bid defiance to property or quality. It is useless for me to enter into a discussion of facts which must inevitably harrow up your soul—no.—I will merely tell you that I am acquainted with your brother Franklin, and also the business he was transacting for you on the 2d of April last; and that I think you was very extravagant in giving one thousand dollars to the person that would execute the business for you—but you know best about that, you see that such things will leak out. To conclude, sir, I will inform you, that there is a gentleman of my acquaintance in Salem, that will observe that you do not leave town before the 1st of June, giving you sufficient time between now and then to comply with my request; and if I do not receive a line from you, together with the above sum, before the 22d of this month I shall wait on you with an assistant. I have said enough to convince you of my knowledge and merely inform you that you can, when you answer, be as brief as possible. Direct yours to CHARLES GRANT, Jun. at Prospect, Me.”

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WATERFORD, LOVELL AND SWEDEN REPRESENTATIVE CLASS—

To some of you undoubtedly the late extraordinary proceedings of the Jackson men in Lovell relative to selecting a Candidate for Representative, is well known—It is for the purpose of making you all acquainted with all the facts, if possible, that I make this communication.

Such conduct is reprehensible in the extreme and although it is believed that every Jackson-man in the town had more or less to do with the disgraceful affair, I am confident that there are many candid and honest minded men of the party who as strongly deprecate such violence as do the other party.

About ten days previous to the 16th instant, a number of the respectable citizens of the Town posted notices at the Meeting-house and other public places, requesting a Meeting at the Meeting-house on that day, of the “inhabitants of the town qualified to vote for Representative,” for the purpose of selecting “a Candidate or Candidates” to be supported at the ensuing election. The notice at the Meeting-house was torn down and a report, 3 or 4 days before the 16th set on-foot and industriously circulated by the Jackson party that there would be no meeting, as the Selectmen intended calling a meeting of the Town for the same purpose. This report had credence among the National Republicans generally. On the morning of the 16th two or three of the Jacksonites, of the most reckless and desperate stamp, mounted their horses and rode through the town summoning the individuals of their party to attend a meeting, at the same time telling every National Republican whom they met or saw that there would be no meeting. The consequence was that some time before 4 o'clock (the hour fixed) they had assembled to the number of 50 including *Minors and persons from out of town.* The National Republicans at a late hour ascertained what was going on, collected as many as the shortness of the time would permit. The Jacksonites on counting numbers and finding they could out-vote, proceeded to elect their Chairman & Secretary Joseph Kilgore, and Levi Folsom.

A motion was then made, seconded and supported by the National Republicans, to proceed, as in Committee of the whole, to ballot for Candidates and then to take from the Candidates balloted for the one from each party having the majority of all the votes of his party. The object of this motion was to give the parties an opportunity of supporting one Candidate each, and had it been adopted would certainly have operated equally and fairly with both parties. But—mark this reader—the motion would not be listened to; the honorable Chairman refused and re-refused to call a vote upon the subject!!!

They were impressed with the idea that their party would support but one candidates while our votes might be divided among two or three; hence their

would be the leading candidate. Liberty and Equality with a vengeance!

A proposition was made for the National Republicans, then present, to retire from the meeting to the school house in the neighborhood, which they did, and a meeting was organized by choosing Capt. John Merrill Chairman and S. A. B. Heald, Esq. Sec'y.

The meeting then proceeded to vote for a Candidate. The result was a unanimous vote (40 in number) for Major Benjamin Wyman. They then chose a Committee to inform the town of Waterford and Sweden, of their doings and in great unanimity dissolved and separated.

The Jackson party it is understood agreed to support a man by the name of John Walker who stays on one of Esq. Wood's farms in the north part of this town.

I am happy to believe the characters and habits of the two Candidates are pretty well known throughout the District and appreciated accordingly.

Several facts however are not generally known, and to shew the utter absurdity and inconsistency of all the Jackson Clamour about Federalists and Federalism they should be made public for the contemplation of the "Exclusives" particularly. They are susceptible of the clearest proof and I here challenge any person to shew to the contrary.

1st. During the Administration of President Jefferson, this Mr. Walker, then living in old Massachusetts, was one of his most rancorous and violent opposers.

2d. During the late war and the administration of President Madison, this Mr. Walker was among those violent federal partisans who were incessantly thwarting and throwing stumbling-blocks in the way of republican measures.

3d. At the time of the Hartford Convention, this Mr. Walker was found among its most zealous advocates, and within a few weeks has said that if such a party as the Hartford Convention party was in existence, he should belong to it, but now no such party existed.

4th. Major Wyman has been from his infancy a consistent and uniform Democratic Republican.

MODERATION.

N. B. It may be well to say that the notice above referred to as clandestinely taken from the meeting house, was exhibited at the Jackson caucus by Nathaniel Hutchins, Jun.

FOR THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I would call the attention of the people to a grand scene of Jacksonism—one of their Caucuses held in H***n, on the 7th instant, to put their party under a more thorough organization, to carry their noble plans of proscription and Gag-laws into effect. At the time of the gathering of the Exclusives, it appeared there were two at the place, who had not shown the distinct marks of Jacksonism; but some of their followers importuned with them to go in, assuring them it was a republican meeting—they took seats with them;—and after they had selected their Chairman and Secretary, there appeared among them the village Lawyer, from the adjoining town, who appeared busily engaged with the most leading ones, glancing his eyes round the house as though he would wish to be satisfied that there were no one present who would betray their anti-republican designs. One of their managers then moved that if there were any present who did not fully accord with their views, that they might withdraw from the meeting. A gentleman arose and stated that he did not wish to put them to the trouble of taking a vote on the question, but would immediately withdraw, and one more followed him. The village Lawyer then arose, and in looking round upon his hearers with a countenance as though their faces bespoke to him that they were true and faithful throwing his seamounter eyes on the top of his head and then replacing them, commenced a speech of which the following was the substance from what can be gathered from detached sentences, by those who were present, who could not withstand Jacksonism, or were lead to doubt its being republicanism, as their leaders had been telling them.

He stated that the object of the meeting, was to select a Candidate to represent the District in the Legislature, and to adopt such plans as to ensure success—he said there had been several talked of for a candidate, and he would name them and the objections that will likely be made against them, although it is your privilege, he said, to select the candidate.

"One of those you have had on your minds, is a man who I doubt not will be faithful to our cause, so far as his abilities will allow—he would need a thorough drilling by our Committee in the Legislature, to qualify him to act on all questions that will be made political;—Ay! he can soon be instructed when to vote—but he will not run—he is not well enough known—you must drop him.

The man has been thought of you sent to the Legislature at the time when our party proclaimed its organization, and he fully acquiesced in its plans, but did not, after he came home sing aloud upon the walls that we are the Republican party and the people the federal

party; nor did he use his utmost endeavors to make the people believe it needed reviving; but set down in a stupid apathy, letting the people manage in their own way, until after we gained the victory last fall—he must not go.

The gentleman who takes the census in this town, some have thought might run—but he has had the present profit given him for his fair promise of doing something for us, not what he has done—he is too new—let him wait until he has showed himself faithful—there is a part for him to act in his present office—let him alone.

I will name to you one of your young men, who has been spoken of in our part of the District—you are all familiar with his abilities; he has taken the Eastern Argus, ever since it has revived from the old Republican party, and been active in propagating its sentiments, among his neighbors; there has not been any objection to him, excepting he is too young—many years he may have, perhaps, to have the opportunity of receiving some reward for his persevering efforts.

There is one more, and on him, I believe you must concentrate your partialities—the Maj. —; I need not eulogize on his abilities—you are or must be sensible that he is every way qualified to represent us—he has not only the ability to enter fully and readily into the views, but he is capable of being a manager. I sincerely believe he must be the man, although he will have a fatal enemy in our town. Loosing the influence of such an one, will weaken our strength greatly knowing the exertions he used for us last fall; but why should one man dictate all the rest. I am well aware, however, his great Estate assisted very much to swell our numbers last year, flattering the weak, threatening the timid, and driving the oppressed.

The best plans our party have taken to enlarge our numbers are, to proclaim that our worthy President and his Cabinet, are doing all things well; and that we are the republican, and those who will not vote with us, are federalists.—This must be your constant song until your throats are dry, let our measures be what they may. And you must select a Committee of vigilance, one in every district; and they must visit or see each man whom we shall be sure of obtaining his vote, and to make such arrangements with them as to have carriages provided to carry the negligent and lazy, and all those who are not established in their minds on which side to vote—the blind and the cripple, we must take in our arms. We took these measures last year and shall this year, and we brought to the Poll, those, some thought had been dead for these twenty years. The day after our victory last fall, I went immediately to Portland, to inform them of our success, and they were so transported with joy, that I believe it was not an hour before it spread all over the town, and the towns around us rejoiced with us greatly. This year our exertions will be as much needed, for the enemy are active, and will not leave a stone unturned to carry their points. I say be vigilant, be active, and I almost would say be desperate, and the reward is yours, and democratic republicanism triumphant."

The meeting broke up without coming to any result as to a candidate—their Committee not appointed—their leaders chagrined; and those, who came from pure patriotic motives, were disappointed, expressing a conviction, that it was not a republican meeting, and they should have no more to do with such leaders, or with their Jacksonism.

Aug. 14.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Principles and Things, or Names and Shadows.

It is to be feared that many people look more at names and shadows, than they do at principles and things. If the people generally would exercise a little more common sense, and look at things exactly as they are, and judge for themselves, and judge too without partiality as to names and shadows, it is believed the State of parties in Maine would be very different from what they now are. The people of this State when free from party prejudice, are a moral, intelligent, and quick-sighted people. In the ordinary business transactions between man and man, they are quick to discover the difference between an action that is honorable and one that is dishonorable—they will soon mark the mean, dishonest, unprincipled man, and shun him.—They do not seek advice of him, nor point to him as a pattern for their children to walk by—while the upright, the honest, and the just man, is every where esteemed and well spoken of. But it is so in our political transactions? Look at the following facts, and judge for yourselves.

Certain individuals* in our Legislature the last winter, contended that Andrew Roberts was entitled to a seat in the House of Representatives, when they knew to the contrary, because they had the proof before them in Robert's own hand writing. Now what would be thought of men in our every day affairs, who should come forward and contend for, and advocate any measure which they knew to be wrong? Would such men be called honest? Would it not be said at once, that they had some selfish motives in their conduct, and they ought not to be trusted. Look at John Ruggles, a prominent leader of the Jackson party, was his voting on both sides of a question, right? Was it right for that party to support him for Speaker after they knew of his doing it? Was it proper for him to vote for himself for Speaker? Suppose a man should so conduct in our town meeting, would he be tolerated and supported in such conduct? Look at John L. Megquier, another Jackson leader, a Senator from Cumberland County, and Chairman of the Committee to examine the votes for Governor, who drew up a report, in which he states that Jonathan G. Hutton has a majority of the votes legally returned for Governor, and is elected; and then

see him voting against his own report. Can such a course be honorable? Can you put confidence in such a man? Look at Elder Daniel Hutchinson, a Jackson Senator from Oxford County, one of a Committee (consisting entirely of Jackson men) to examine the returns of the Senatorial votes. In their report they declare Abijah Usher, Jr. of York County duly elected a Senator, yet he voted against their own report, and Mr. Usher is rejected, if this is not barefaced dishonesty and knavery, can you tell what is? Elder Hutchinson professes to be a minister of the gospel, an advocate of those pure doctrines taught by our blessed Saviour. If his preaching corresponds with his practice, who among you would wish for such a minister and teacher? And who among you can support such men for office without looking more at names and Shadows, than at principles and things? When party spirit gets the better of your judgment, when you can be brought to support such men because they profess to belong to the republican party. When such men are selected for our rulers, and to make our laws, well may we tremble for our republican government, and for our country.

A VOTER.

*If I mistake not the Editor of the Jeffersonian was one of them.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 31.

THE INDIANS.

We are aware that the frequent introduction into our columns of the subject of the Indians may be deemed by some persons, not intimately acquainted with the subject, deserving of apology. But we hesitate not to avow it as our sincere belief, that nothing in the history of our country has occurred calculated so much to tarnish the lustre of our nation's character and bring upon us reproach and infamy, as the measures now in train to jeopardize the civilization and salvation of the Southern Indians. The act of the last session of Congress respecting the removal of the Southern Indians has been avowed as a party measure. The desertion of the Indians by the Executive to the lawless rapacity of the State laws, in direct violation of existing treaties with the Indian tribes, has been justified solely upon party grounds; for the principles of reason and equity cannot support the measures of the National Executive; and notwithstanding the manifest injustice of these measures, there are to be found men who still continue to affirm that in all these measures there is nothing wrong. We have seen individuals who in conversation would strenuously insist that the conduct of our government towards the persecuted Indians is justifiable; when at the same moment we have verily believed, so far as it is possible for one man to read the thoughts of another, that the feelings of the heart as well as the dictates of the judgment in these same persons have been contradictory to the language of their life.

Such is the effect of party. The perversion of judgment, the destruction of humane and philanthropic emotions, and the dereliction from integrity and virtue, not unusually the consequence of party spirit, are truly deplorable.—The supporters of the present administration affect to consider that the President and his advisers can do no wrong, and that whatever they do or sanction must be right. Hence it is, as we are led to believe, that the Jackson papers in this State, whenever they say any thing upon this momentous subject, endeavour not to justify by reason and facts the policy of the President, but to vilify the motives of those benevolent individuals who have been laboring to enlighten the public mind and disseminate correct information throughout the community.—The destinies of thousands of human beings are not subjects adapted to call forth our ridicule and merriment. The subject is of a more serious and sober cast; and when men are in hourly danger of being abused and persecuted as vagabonds, and driven without the protection of the plain obligations of justice, merely to gratify the insatiable cupidity of unbelieving and avaricious men, they are surely deserving of pity and commiseration.

It is perhaps unknown to our readers, that invitations from President Jackson have been forwarded to the Indians at the South proposing to them to meet him at Nashville, Tennessee, to enter into treaty for making an exchange of lands and a removal west of the Mississippi.—The Laws of Georgia which, if enforced, must bear with peculiar force and severity upon the Cherokees, went into operation on the first day of June last. Under this state of things, an extraordinary session of the General Council of the Cherokee nation has been convened in July, and the whole subject of their peculiar situation has been deliberately considered. At the opening of the meeting of the Council, a message was delivered by the Principal Chief, in which he recounts the result of what was done by their delegation which went to Washington last winter to pray the interposition of Congress in their behalf against the assumptions of Georgia, and recommends to their consideration the momentous interests of the nation confided to their care. This message which we are unable to copy into our columns, will not suffer in comparison with any of the messages usually made by our State Governors to the Legislatures. The result of their deliberations was, that it was inexpedient to accept of the invitation. Before separating, the council agreed upon an address to the people of the United States, setting forth their grievances, their rights, their wishes, hopes and fears. We do not apprehend that we can present to our readers a more interesting, we hope a more acceptable, article than that Address, which will be found on our first page. For ourselves we are free to say, that it is seldom we see a more able and statesmanlike production than this.—And if our readers will candidly peruse this document, and ponder seriously and dispassionately upon the whole subject, they will not, they can not, withhold from the oppressed and persecuted Indians their sympathy and commiseration.

"EXCLUSIVE REPUBLICANISM."

Among the contemptible tricks practised by the Jackson party, is that of sending their runners among the people in the back settlements, with their mouths puffed up with the most silly and insignificant falsehoods which the utter desperation of that party can invent. An instance of rather a novel character happened in this vicinity last week. A story was circulated that a certain prominent gentleman in this town had attended the State Convention at Augusta, and returned home a red hot "exclusive genuine Jackson republican" up to the chin. Now what is there in this wide world that could induce any man to circulate so palpable a lie, to gain proselytes to the Jackson party. We assure our readers that the gentleman above alluded to is a sound, consistent republican, and always has been, and that so far from being a Jacksonian he is now more fully convinced than ever that the great cry about "exclusive republicanism" in the Jackson ranks, is nothing but a mere political "hum bug." It is a manifest truth that every unbiased person who attended the Convention at Augusta was satisfactorily convinced that that was a republican Convention—a meeting of the sovereign people, and that there the principles of Republicanism were advocated.—But we would inquire who these persons are that first circulated this story, they must certainly be "exclusive republicans," acting upon their own "High responsibility."

Since the above was in type we learn that similar tricks have been practised in other parts of the State, but in every instance where the case has been investigated the stories have proved to be FALSE. Our friends should be on their guard against this trick. Some man of good standing is generally selected for this turning business in order to effect upon others who may be acquainted with him. We say BEWARE.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

We have the most cheering accounts from Kentucky. The election in that State, as will appear from the following paragraph from the National Journal, has turned out differently from what was anticipated by our Jackson friends in this State—it will give us encouragement to hope for better things. Every Jackson paper that come to hand the last week claimed Kentucky—but they will now be obliged to give her up:

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The returns we have received are from 64 Counties, and give 52 members for Clay, and 39 for Jackson. As far as we can collect from the Jackson papers, the Senate stands—for Clay 20, for Jackson 18.

The National Journal also states that Mr. Clay will have a decided majority in both branches of the Indiana Legislature.

From Missouri the accounts are of the most cheering character. The Barton Ticket, as it is called, has undoubtedly prevailed by large majorities. The work goes bravely on.

THE HOAX EXPOSED.

The Eastport Sentinel says that the report relative to the opening of the West India ports, comes by the way of New-York, and that there is no probability of their being opened on any advantageous conditions. The Sentinel says:

"A St. John paper of the 14th inst. says not a word about it. The editors there are not to be more easily trap'd than the editor of the St. Andrews Herald, who thus speaks of the report.

On Friday last, a report St. John was industriously circulated in town, that the committee of correspondence of the Council and House of Assembly, had received a communication from the Colonial Agents in London, stating that the West India Ports would be opened to the American Flag on the 1st September next, and further, that the duties on the Timber from these Colonies were to be equalized with those on Baltic timber, amounting, on the whole, in substance, that the colonies were to be abandoned. Had the report been more qualified, it might have had the effect of damping the spirits of the inhabitants, but it was so outrageous, that its extravagance and absurdity destroyed its effects. We here repeat what we stated in the HERALD on the 27th ult.—a gentleman holding an official situation under the British Government in the United States, stating, that the writer had received positive information that the West India Trade Question is now settled, and that the Ports WILL NOT BE OPENED TO THE AMERICANS!"

The whole "Report" was probably got up for electioneering effect.—[Portland Adv.

A SIGN.—The Eastern Galaxy and Androscoggin Free Press are united under the name of the Brunswick Journal. The Galaxy was a little Jacksonish; we have now in the Journal a strong team for the State Administration. [Ibid.

MISSOURI ELECTIONS.—We have received the result of the elections in the St. Louis District, in which the Barton, or anti-Jackson ticket, has been successful by a vote of 2 to 1. The returns give the following result. For the Senate—Edward Bates, (the late Representative in Congress) 1095. For — Lane (the Jackson candidate); 527. The candidates on the Barton ticket for the House of Representatives were elected by about the same proportionate majorities, the highest of the anti-Jackson being 1041, and the highest on the Jackson ticket 460.

At the last electoral election, the vote of the county of St. Louis was—for Jackson 609—for Adams 443. Here is a change with a vengeance.

[From the Kentucky Reporter.]

The recent triumph in Louisiana of the friends of Mr. Clay has been most signal and exhilarating. 8289 votes were given for Governor, of which Roman received 3658, & Beauvais 1478, while Hamilton the Jackson candidate, received but 2801. Some of the eastern prints have supposed that Beauvais was a Jackson candidate, but it is a mistake. Both he and Roman are of the same politics.

SURRENDER OF ALGIERS.

A slip received yesterday from the Boston Courier Office furnishes the following intelligence. [Portland Courier.

FROM ENGLAND.—The Pallas frigate, Capt. Fitzclarence, 32 days from Portsmouth, arrived at Halifax 17th inst. bringing papers of that place to July 12.

PORTSMOUTH, (Eng.) July 11.

By a steam boat from Havre, we learn that Algiers surrendered to the French army on the 5th inst. It was reported that the Dey had been killed. The city surrendered at discretion, without firing a gun. Twelve men of war were taken in the harbor, and the crews of the two French brigs were found alive.

A general Naval and Military promotion will take place on the 21st inst.

NEW COLLECTOR AT EASTPORT.—General James W. Ripley, late Representative to Congress from Oxford District, has been appointed by the President Collector at Eastport in place of Leonard Jarvis, resigned. So says the Washington Telegraph. Rumor also says that another person who was expecting the same appointment, will now kick up quite a dust about it. Well, let it fly: We shall take care to keep it out of our eyes.—[Portland Courier.

MESSRS. GOODNOW & PHELPS.—The subscriber having completed the census of Norway finds the whole population in 1830 to be 1676—in 1820 there were 1330, gain 346. He would avail himself of this opportunity of tendering his thanks to the inhabitants of the town for their kindness to him in affording every facility in taking the enumeration of the inhabitants. ZEBULON CHADBURN.

Norway, Aug. 24, 1830.

MARRIED.

In Paris, by Rev. Joseph Walker, Mr. Augustus King, of Oxford, to Miss Louisa Bolster of the former place.

BOOTS AND SHOES!!



RUFUS F. BEAL WOULD inform the inhabitants of Norway and vicinity that he has on hand and will constantly keep a good assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' SHOES. Ladies' Morocco, Kid, and Prunella Shoes. Children's Shoes. Slippers, &c, which he will sell at wholesale and retail, cheap for Cash or approved credit.

He also continues to manufacture Boots and Shoes of all descriptions at short notice.

All of the above manufacture are warranted to be good. Boots and Shoes made to measure, of the best stock. Norway Village, Aug. 21, 1830; 3w10

ALVAN DINSMORE,

INFORMS the public that he intends to open a School at Buckfield Academy for the purpose of instructing young Ladies and Gentlemen, in those branches of education usually taught in our Academy. Said School will commence by the middle of September next.

Tuition—25 cents per week, or \$2.50 per quarter. Poland, Aug. 24, 1830. 3w11

NOTICE

To Rheumatic Invalids!

PERSONS suffering under Rheumatic Affection are respectfully assured, that they can obtain of the proprietor and his agents a safe and admirable remedy for RHEUMATISM, however obstinate the disorder may be, and in all its different stages.

DR. JEBB'S

Rheumatic Liniment!

will afford immediate relief to the patient, and has sometimes been attended with such extraordinary success as to cure the most distressing Rheumatism in twenty-four hours, even when of years standing.

This highly valuable Liniment is recommended with a confidence founded on the experience of many years, not only as a cure for that excruciating disease, but as an excellent application for STIFFNESS OF THE JOINTS, NUMBNESS, SPRAINS, CHILBLAINS, &c.

(This article is considered so superior to every thing else, and to possess such uncommon virtues, that it is ordered from distant parts of the country.)

An agent recently writes: "Please send me a further supply of Jebb's Liniment the first opportunity—I shall probably sell a considerable quantity, as it is recommended by some of our physicians very highly, although contrary to their rules and regulations to give encouragement to such (or, patent) medicines." But it is a most decided proof of their confidence in its invaluable properties.

Another agent writes: "I wish you to forward me some more of Jebb's Liniment, which has recommended itself very highly." Price 50 cts. a bottle.

The painful and debilitating complaint of THE PILES.

receives immediate relief, and in numerous instances has been thoroughly cured, by the administration of

Dumfrie's Remedy for the Piles.

THIS approved compound also mitigates and removes the symptoms which frequently accompany that disorder, and increase the danger of the patient, viz: pains in Loins—Headache—loss of appetite—Indigestion—and other marks of debility.

A relieved Patient writes from a distance, "It is but justice to inform you, that I have used your Dumfrie's remedy for the Piles for sometime past, and have found it eminently successful."

The remedy is quite innocent, and may be administered to all ages and both sexes. Plain and ample Directions, with a description of the complaint, accompany each package, which consists of two boxes, one containing an Ointment, and the other an Electuary.—Price \$1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one is wanted.

DUMFRIE'S

Itch Ointment!

THE extensive sale and established reputation of

Dumfrie's Itch Ointment,

encourages the Proprietor to recommend it with renewed confidence to the public, as a most innocent as well as powerful application for this annoying disease. The most inveterate cases have been CURED IN ONE HOUR! by this esteemed Ointment. It contains no Mercury, or other noxious ingredient, and may be confidently applied even to the youngest children, or to pregnant females. Price 37 1-2 cents.

*None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Against the destructive wiles of man,
Your hearts ye fair ones guard;
Their only study 's to trap
And play a trickster's card.
With strange delight, poor women they plight
Amuse, cajole, belie;
Hence girls beware, look sharp, take care—
For men are wondrous sly.

That Proteus, man like him of old—
A thousand forms will take:
His venal soul is all for gold—
A crocodile or snake—
See his dire threat, this spider spread
To catch the female fly.
Hence girls beware, look sharp, take care—
For men are wondrous sly.

A porcupine, by rage inspired,
At nymphs he darts his quills.
A basilisk, by frenzy fired—
With dreadful arts, he steals their hearts—
Then throws the baubles by.
Hence girls beware, look sharp, take care,
For men are wondrous sly.

Was the whole race of men to meet,
In one wide spreading plain,
Of constancy, of faith to treat,
And virtue's spotless train,
To find a youth, renowned for truth
Whole ages we might try—
Hence girls beware, look sharp, take care,
For men are wondrous sly.

MISCELLANY.

From the Natches, (Miss) Ariel.
REMINISCENCE OF PAUL JONES.

MR. EDITOR: I observed in a late number of your paper a notice of the death of George Roberts, in Middletown, Conn., at the age of 75 years. The notice of his death was crowded into that column of your paper usually allotted to the recording of such events, and among notices of the decease of several other revolutionary soldiers. It stated his numerous services; that he had served under Paul Jones on various occasions, and that he was an able seaman.

Sir, I knew George Roberts well. I served with him under the commander, in the same ship, on the same perilous cruises, & fought by his side in the same desperate engagements; and that he was a good and honest seaman was well and truly said; and it will be allowed of an old man to make a small tribute to the memory of an old fellow sailor and you will oblige me by putting this letter in your valuable paper.

George Roberts and myself were fellow sailors with Paul Jones, in his expedition against the British in 1778, when he terrified the commerce of that country, by constantly hovering about the coast of Scotland and Ireland, though having only a ship of eighteen guns. When Jones landed on the coast of Scotland and took away all the family plate of the Earl of Selkirk, Roberts was one of the sailors who marched into the castle while that strange deed was done; I remained on board the ship. The plate was all brought on board, and safely disposed of, though as it turned out, much to the commodore's loss, as he had afterwards to buy it up in Paris, to return it to the owner. He intended to capture the Earl, and detain him as a hostage; but being absent from home at the time we landed, it was prevented.

In the next year, 1779, Roberts & I sailed again with our brave commander from Brest, in France, in the frigate Good Man Richard, carrying forty guns, and four hundred and twenty men, or thereabouts, as near as I can recollect. She was an old ship, not fit for the hard service we put her to, as it afterwards came out. On the 22d September, off Flamborough Head which is a high rock that overlooks the sea, we fell in with the Baltic fleet, under the convoy of the frigate Serapis, of 56 guns, and the sloop Countess of Scarborough, a very heavy ship, but I do not recollect having heard how many guns she carried. Just as moon rose, at eight in the evening, the enemy fired his first broadside, when within pistol shot of us. And now a most murderous scene began. The action raged with horrid violence, and the blood ran ankle deep out of the ship's scuppers. Our rigging was cut up to atoms, and finally both ships took fire—so that friend and foe were obliged to rest from fighting, that they might extinguish the flames. The Richard being old, was soon shot through and began to sink. In this awful condition, Jones' voice, like the roaring of a lion, was heard above the din of the battle, ordering to grapple with the enemy. We accordingly made our ship fast to the Serapis; and it was so easily done, as the two were so near each other, that when I drew out the rammer of the gun I belonged to, the end of it touched the side of the Serapis! Being thus fast and safe, we fought without any resting, until nearly all our guns were burst or dismounted—the ship nearly full of water—our first lieutenant, Grubb, shot dead by Jones' own pistol, for hauling down the colors without orders, and which happened only at my elbow—our decks covered with dead and dying, and the ship cut into splinters. While in this awful and desperate situation, my friend Roberts, seeing how near spent we were, jumped on the main yard over our vessel, which projected directly over the decks of the Serapis, with a bundle of hand grenades. These he contrived to throw down upon the Serapis' deck and succeeded in blowing up

two or three of their powder chests,—the explosion of which killed and wounded a great many men. The Captain of the Serapis, perceiving his activity, ordered some shots to be fired at Roberts. One of them stuck a rope by which he supported himself, and caused him to fall upon the gunwale of the enemy's ship, which I observing, caught hold of him and pulled him aboard. He immediately got upon the same yard arm again, with a fresh supply of hand grenades, and made such havoc on the enemy's deck that in a few minutes they surrendered. For this great bravery, Paul Jones publicly thanked him on the quarter deck of the Serapis, the next afternoon; giving him double allowances of grog for the week afterwards. It was near midnight when the action terminated. The top of Flamborough Head was covered with people watching the engagement, and no doubt the sight must have been grand. The next day our ship sunk being fairly battered to pieces by the enemy's shot, as they poured a shockingly murderous fire into us all the while. Commodore Dale who died in this city about two years ago, was Jones' second Lieutenant, and was badly wounded about the middle. He was ordered to go below, though he wished to fight on deck. After he went down he was very useful in taking care of a large number of English prisoners we had on board. We had one hundred and seventy four men killed, and nearly as many wounded and missing. The Serapis had one hundred and thirty-five men killed, and about eighty wounded.

Captain Pearson, the English commander fought nobly, and defended his ship to the last. He had nailed his flag to the mast, & was afraid to haul it down when he surrendered, as none of his men would go up to tear it away because they dreaded the sharp shooters in our round tops. So when he concluded to give up, he mounted the gunwale just by where I was standing, and called out in a loud voice, "We surrender." Captain Jones not hearing this, I left my gun and ran to him and told him of it. He instantly ordered the firing to cease, and the flag hauled down—but no Englishman would do it, as musket shots were still exchanged between the two vessels. On hearing this, George Roberts jumped aboard the enemy's ship, mounted the tattered shrouds, and hacked down the British ensign from its proud height. As it fell, what may be considered as very remarkable, a cap of wind took it, and laid it directly at Jones' feet, at the same time spreading it nearly all over the dead body of Lieutenant Grubb, who in the heat of the fight, was still lying dead on the deck. When the crew of the Richard saw that flag fall, they gave thirteen tremendous cheers, at which Capt. Pearson shrunk back from his high stand into the shadow of his mizen mast.

When we returned from this cruise, being effected in my hearing by a splinter, which struck me under the ear, I left the service, and saw and heard no more of my friend Roberts, from that time until I saw his death inserted in your paper. He was a true hearted and an honest man, and bold to a degree not to be daunted. He was younger than me—and yet he has closed his eyes in that sleep to which all of us, soldiers or not, must one day give up. J. H.

CALAMITY AT NEW HAVEN.

The Middlebury [Vt.] Standard furnishes some interesting particulars in relation to the distressing events which occurred at New Haven during the freshet.—Brattleboro' Messenger.

"At the West Mills the banks are high, and the river just above the mills and below the upper bridge makes a short turn to the north, and a small rocky island divides the river at this spot into two channels, the east and west, which unite again above Wilson's mills. The cluster of buildings were chiefly situated on the east side of the river on a piece of high interval, which commences soon after the stream turns to the north. John Wilson's house and the house occupied by Mr. Stewart, a blind man, were several rods from the river on the flat and near each other. A few rods below Wilson's mills, which were situated on the lower dam, the stream turns short to the west and dashes through a narrow passage of rocks called the narrows. There was a narrow bridge above Wilson's mills. Between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, the water rising rapidly, the Wilsons became alarmed for their property, and some of the neighbors collected to assist in its preservation. Miles Far and his son crossed the river for that purpose before the bridges went off. While they were at work about the mill the water was rising with fearful rapidity. The upper bridge went together with the grist mill and clothier's works. The floating mass paused a moment at the lower bridge—that giving way all was thrown on the lower mills and dam. When John Williamson, his son, and the two Fars gave up attempting to save any thing from the mills and went to John Wilson's house, they found to their astonishment that a powerful current of water was sweeping along between the house and the high ground beyond. They attempted to ford it but found it in vain. The two Fars crossed

to the Stewart house, where Lemuel B. Eldridge and his son and a Mr. Somers had already arrived. They immediately commenced building a raft at the end of the wood house with a view to take off the Stewart family, who had left the house and taken refuge in the barn, which stood on a little higher ground. Just as the raft was completed the wood house started and was swept away by the current. They could no longer hold the raft, and the man who had hold of it jumped on and went with the rest. There were on the raft when it started, Mr. Eldridge and son, Miles Far and son, Mr. Somers and one of the Stewart boys. They were hurried along toward the narrows, and all kept on it until they reached that frightful channel house. In a moment the raft was scattered, and every one on it precipitated into the water. Mr. Far seized a plank from the raft, which carried him down to the flat, about half a mile below the mills, where he lodged against a large pine stump; he let go his plank thinking he had found something more safe—but in a moment a quantity of flood wood came against the stump and he was again driven down the current. He was nearly exhausted and discouraged; he however made one more effort for life, which proved successful;—he succeeded in clearing the flood wood, when the stump again grounded and he remained holding on to it until taken off in the morning. Mr. Eldridge was carried nearly through the narrows, when he seized a board which proved of great assistance to him; he was carried near Mr. Far on to a piece of corn ground where he could touch the bottom, and where, by holding on to the corn he could withstand the current. Mr. Far's son and one of the Stewart boys lodged on a point a little above Mr. Eldridge. The young men caught a clapboard and some bits of flood wood, and lashing them together with their suspenders they succeeded in extricating Mr. Eldridge, and after it grew light, Mr. Far. Of Mr. Somers and the son of Mr. Eldridge nothing is yet known; it is supposed they were drowned soon after the breaking up of the raft. The rest of the Stewart family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. S. and four children, were thus left in the barn without the least hope of aid or succour. The scaffold, upon which they had taken refuge, soon followed the raft and was crushed to pieces in passing the narrows. All that were on it perished except a boy about 14 years old, who was almost miraculously saved by drifting against the top of a tree, to which he clung until taken off the next morning. He says he had hold of his mother's hand in passing the narrows and she spoke to him; they were soon separated by the torrent or drift wood.

In the house of John Wilson was himself and wife, a sister of his wife, his son Erskin aged 20, a daughter Anna and two young children. Mr. Wilson, when first alarmed about the safety of his family, made several ineffectual attempts to escape. Finding it vain, he told his son they would go into the chamber and if they must go, they would all go together. They had been in the chamber but a small time when they heard the cellar wall giving way, and almost instantly the chimney fell and Erskine was precipitated into the cellar; he was severely bruised, but extricated himself with the assistance of his father. Perceiving the water was fast undermining the house, Mr. Wilson went with his son to the door; in a moment they felt the house move from its foundation, when both leaped into the stream and both reached the shore. After getting ashore Erskine saw his sister Anna with the youngest child in her arms and heard her call his name several times, begging him to save her and little Sarah. He told her to throw the child towards the shore and jump herself; but she did not hear, or saw no chance of escape from such a course. In the mean time the flood was carrying her fast towards the narrows. The brother and father ran along the shore, and heard her frantic cries for help when none but an Al mighty arm could have saved her.—They saw her enter the rapids, but did not see her more.

The plain unvarnished tale of this terrible calamity is enough to melt a heart of adamant. We saw the remnants of the little village on Tuesday at noon; the stream had fallen more than twelve feet, but a vast column of turbid water was still rushing through the very spot where the houses and gardens of these unfortunate people stood the night before. Words can convey but a faint idea of the frightful desolation that appeared on every side. There were in all fourteen persons drowned, and 21 buildings carried away with all their contents.

We learn, says the Philadelphia Chronicle, from a source entitled to reliance, that two more mail robbers have been recently arrested. There is a fair prospect, too, we are assured, of breaking up the business effectually. One scheme, which would probably have succeeded, but for the diligence of the agent of the General Post Office, to whom it was divulged, and who took the proper steps to prevent the execution, was this. A leather case had been

prepared, exactly resembling one of the large mail bags. This was to be filled with papers. One of the party was to take it in a sulky; to overtake the driver of one of the mails, tell him that he had got the wrong mail, and propose an exchange, to which he would probably have consented without suspicion. The bag to have been thus procured, in the particular instance referred to would not have been opened until it had gone two hundred miles. The information that led to the detection of this scheme, was derived, we understand, from Wilson.

CAUTION.

AN attempt is making to give currency to a spurious Composition called JEWETT'S PILLS, on the strength of the high reputation of the genuine article which has been so extensively used and so universally esteemed for the last three years.

The genuine Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific are prepared from the prescription of a celebrated German Physician, and are not the formula of any Physician of this country.—The spurious Pills profess to be prepared from a receipt of a late Physician in New-Hampshire, of the same name, and on the strength of this alone, an effort is made to introduce a spurious article totally dissimilar from the genuine!

These Pills are an effectual remedy for Dyspepsia Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, Headache, Costiveness, Piles, weakness of the limbs, loss of appetite, dizziness, &c.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

That the public may judge of the high reputation of this article the following Certificates, (which among others have been voluntarily presented within the last three days) are offered for their perusal.

Certificate of Mr. Joseph Kimball.

The subscriber has heretofore been much afflicted with Jaundice, connected with dyspepsia, attended with pain in the forehead, general weakness an indescribable faintness, heart burn, and a great irregularity in the bowels, which complaints continued to increase for nearly two years, notwithstanding the use of a great variety of remedies, designed to relieve them. A few months since I made a trial of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills (prepared by H. Plumley). The Relief they afforded was immediate. I continued the medicine until I had taken three boxes, during which time my strength steadily increased and I now enjoy a state of health far above what I had experienced for many years.

(Signed) JOSEPH KIMBALL.
Boston, September 16,

Certificate of Dr. A. S. Grenville.

Having the most satisfactory evidence of the medical qualities, and highly salutary operation of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, (prepared by H. Plumley), in cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Disease of the Liver, &c. I would confidently recommend their use to those who may be afflicted with the above class of complaints, as an invaluable remedy. (Signed)
Cambridgeport, September 16, 1827.

A. S. GRENVILLE.

Certificate of Dr. Baunlin.

The following is a certificate from Dr C. F. Baunlin, a graduate in medicine at the University of Gottingen, now a practitioner of high celebrity in Cambridge, Mass.

The subscriber has tested the effects of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, in several severe cases of Disease of the Liver and digestive organs, and the result has convinced him that they are eminently calculated to subserve the purpose for which they are designed. Considering them altogether superior to those articles commonly offered for similar complaints, I would cheerfully add my testimony in favor of so valuable a medicine. (Signed)

CHARLES FREDERICK BAUMLIN, M. D.

The genuine Pills, marked and distinguished as above, are for sale by ASA BARTON, Agent, for the Proprietor, who has also for sale Jewett's Bitters, and Stomach Plasters, with a general assortment of Family Medicines. Norway Aug. 9. 1am1y9

Carding Machines.

THE subscriber is the authorized Agent for selling WISE'S IMPROVED CARDING MACHINES. These Machines are of a very superior quality, and altogether preferable to any other in use. They are less expensive, perform more and better work, will card the finest of wool, are tended and kept in repair easier, and require less power to keep them in operation. A credit will be given when desired, so liberal, that the Machine will earn the money it costs before payment is requested.

ALSO THE

IMPROVED GRISTMILL.

which is so constructed as to require but little room, can be tended and kept in repair much easier and cheaper than the common mill, will perform as much work, and as well, with a great deal less power. The cost is comparatively trifling as about one hundred and fifty dollars will cover the expense for one run of Stones and Machinery.

Any information respecting the Carding Machines or Mills, may be obtained of the subscriber, by letter, (if post paid) or otherwise.

ASA BARTON, General Agent.
Norway Village, March 23. 1ycop41

TO PRINTERS.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his brethren of the profession, that he will attend to orders for supplying all kinds of PRINTING MATERIALS, either new or second hand, at the lowest price. From a thorough knowledge and long experience in supplying these articles, he feels confident, by his personal attention, to be enabled to make such selections as will give satisfaction, at the shortest notice. Terms, for new materials, will be six months, with satisfactory acceptances, and 7 1-2 deduction for cash. Orders received for the Washington, Franklin, and other presses, Mather's Ink, Rollers, and Type from all respectable foundries.

On hand 700 lbs. White's Minion, scarcely soiled, at 55 cts. sixty days, or 54 cents cash. 100 lbs. Minion, 200 do. Nonpareil, 300 do. Long Primer, 100 do. Brevier, used only in stereotyping, from which a handsome deduction will be made.

Two second hand Washington Medium Presses, at \$125 each, cash. One Superroyal do. \$130 cash.

Printers, favorable to the views of the subscriber, who give the above four insertions, will be entitled to \$2 in materials.

I HOPE,
July 17. 44, Wm. st. New York.

New Bargains.

C. J. STONE,

CORNER OF COURT AND MIDDLE-STREETS, PORTLAND.

HAS just received from the New-York Auctions a large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, purchased at great sacrifices, and will be sold lower than ever previously offered—among which are—

LADIE'S Blue, Brown, Olive & Mix'd Cloths from 8/3 to \$8; 20 ps Tartan, Scotch and Rob Roy Plaids from 20 cts to 2s; Red, White, Yellow and Green FLANNELS; 50 ps fine Circassians, assorted Colors 2s to 2/6 per yard; 5 cases fancy Calicoes 8 to 12 1-2 cts; 6 cases very rich dark fancy Prints 1s to 28 cts; 1 case fine Philadelphia Plaids, 12 1-2 cts; Rich dark English, French and German Gingham; 50 doz. Cotton and Silk Flag Hdks 12 1-2 to 2/3; 2200 yds Bobbinet and Mecklin Laces 2 cts to 1s; Blk Levantine, Gros de Naples and Italian Silks. Blk Nankin & Canton Crapes \$2,75 to \$6; Blk & White Lace Veils 2s to \$4; Superfine 4/4 Checks at 1s; 20 bales Brown & Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings 5 to 20 cts. Super Ticking 13 to 25 cts; black and other cols Bombazetts 15 cts to 1s; Sattinets; Cassimeres; blk & slate Worsteds; Hosiery; Silk do; Gentleman's and Ladie's Silk, Beaver, Horseskin & Kid Gloves; Hosiery and York tan Mitts; Mens Stout Buckskin Gloves; Ribbons; Laces; Braids; Cords; 1 case Pins; Linens; Long Lawns; White, Blk and Red Merino Shawls; White, Blk and col'd Cambrics; Plain and fig'd Bock, Jackonet, Cambric & Swiss Muslins—with many other articles too numerous to mention.

N. B. A liberal Credit will be given to country Dealers. Nov. 3. 19

TAKEN UP

BY the subscriber, a Brown Horse Colt, about four years old, with white spots on both hind feet. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM BEAL, Jr.
Norway, Aug. 13, 1830. 93w

NOTICE.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned, that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Executors of the last Will and Testament of

JOSIAH FARRAR, late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, Clothier, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—They therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ELIZABETH FARRAR, SPROUT HAPGOOD.
Waterford, August 2d, 1830. 3w 8

GENERAL DEPOSITE FOR PUBLISHERS—Portland, Maine.

S. COLMAN,

AGENT for Publishers of Books & Periodical Journals, throughout the Union, has made a General Deposit at Portland, Maine, from which place, quarterly and monthly journals will be sent to all parts of the State, by mail or otherwise.

Orders for Books, also for English Magazines and Newspapers, supplied with punctuality.
Portland, March, 1830. 451f

THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS to those who pay cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publishers.

The publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

All LETTERS and COMMUNICATIONS intended for the OBSERVER, must be addressed to the publishers, [POST PAID.]